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Socialism Must Be Practical

By Victor L. Berger.

A wave of resistance against graft in public and private business, a wave of honesty containing the germs of a new system and a new world is at present sweeping the United States. It is the outcome of a great deal of social thought and social literature—not necessarily Socialistic party thought, nor Socialistic party literature, although this was decidedly the case in this part of the country.

I have taken occasion very often to warn our comrades not to over-estimate the value of this reform wave. And I would consider it particularly foolish and criminal to disorganize our party or to lose sight of its aims, in order to join that general movement against graft.

But I also think it necessary to warn our comrades against under-estimating that movement.

I believe that it is a very hopeful sign of the times, and a proof positive that the masses of the people—I mean the non-Socialists, because the overwhelming majority of even the working people outside of Milwaukee are non-Socialists as yet—are not as corrupt as capitalist and even some Socialist papers would like to have us believe.

And if we now see a wave of rebellion from one end of the country to the other started by the exposures not only in city and state and national government circles, but also in the insurance companies, then this may of course be taken as a proof that business life in this country is corrupt. But it is also a sign that the overwhelming majority of the people (and they are non-Socialists) are determined not to stand it any longer.

Therefore without over-estimating the value of these reform waves—for accomplishing any lasting results as to the purification of public and private business life—the Socialists should by no means underestimate them. Nor should the Socialists treat all reformers with contempt or derision. Undoubtedly there are many humbugs, egotists, schemers and even crooks among them, as there are some humbugs, egotists and schemers even in the Socialist party. But the Socialist party as a whole is good and the logical and moral outcome of economic conditions. And so are these reform waves per se good and the natural outcome of the awakened social conscience of the people. They therefore properly belong to our sphere, and ought to be directed into the Socialist channel.

To accomplish this we need of course a strong Social-Democratic organization, an organization that is scientific and clear-cut and class-conscious in the best sense of those words—an organization that will not be afraid of going to pieces or becoming corrupted or of losing its Socialism the moment it would encounter a crowd of reformers. I admit that the average impossibilist does not risk this, simply because his "Socialism" is so thin and sits so loose, and the individual himself being so questionable.

There are plenty of analogies of Socialists taking charge of a popular wave like the "anti-graft" wave in America at present. I need only point to the Socialists in France under the leadership of Jean Jaures (and even the Anarchists under Sebastian Faure) taking charge of the anti-military and anti-clerical wave in France in 1898 during the Dreyfus trouble. As for the German Social-Democracy—its leaders are past masters in making the Social-Democratic party of Germany the expression and the mouthpiece of the discontent of the German people in every possible way. Probably the most typical, practical stroke of that kind was about three years ago when the Social-Democracy of Germany carried on its tremendous agitation against the high tariff on food stuffs. (Against the "Hunger-Zoelle"—the starvation tariff.) It brought the party hundred thousands of votes and sympathizers in the Reichstag elections of 1903. Just now the German Social-Democracy is still intensely protesting against the high tariff on meat—a policy which is rather a continuation and the outcome of the former agitation.

Now a good many American Socialists would say that this has nothing to do with the Co-operative Commonwealth, and that it is not Socialistic agitation at all.

I deny that. Such an agitation is intensely Socialistic, because it is for the benefit of the masses today. It is intensely Socialistic, because it tends to strengthen the power of resistance of the proletariat. And last, but not least, it is intensely Socialistic, because it tends to build up and did build up the strongest Social-Democratic organization in the world.

Now why could we in America not follow this example?

We have issues of the same kind in plenty. And we have infinitely more chances to take a stand towards them than they have in Germany, where they have only one Reichstag election every seven years.

For instance: Since 1898 the prices of foodstuffs in this country and the cost of living in general has gone up forty per cent. But the Socialists have made nothing of that. Some even took the insane view that the more oppressed the people are the better it was for Socialism.

And to mention another matter: About four years ago the great anti-graft crusade set in—it started about the same time in St. Louis, Minneapolis and Milwaukee—but outside of this city the Socialists, if they mentioned it at all, simply did so with expressions of derision.

Nor is that all. Since the last two years there is a strong municipal ownership wave sweeping the country, but the Socialists in a good many cities knew no better than all of a sudden to declare against the public ownership of public utilities, which they have been preaching for many years. Here and there they naively declared against it until they, the handful, could themselves boss the job, and boss it exclusively. They are afraid the old parties "will steal our thunder." In other words, all any old party has to do to them, in order to demolish a plank of our platform, is to take it up. Then we would have to drop it. And you, this is not a suppositional case. I am talking about very concrete cases in New York, Philadelphia and other cities.

But there is at least one city where we have not followed this cap-sinuous, zig-zag course, and this is the city of Milwaukee. In 1898 we worked out a Socialistic program declaring for the public ownership of public utilities—and although both of the old parties also declared for the same in their platforms—this did not stop the growth of our party. And no man who really cares for municipal ownership and municipal management looks to any other party than to ours to represent this idea.

In 1902 we also took up the graft issue in Milwaukee. We were the prime-movers and the main-spring in keeping it up in this city ever since. And although the half-bred wing of the Republicans who happened to have the district attorney, is trying to make political capital of it—no man who really believes in stopping graft and cleaning the rascals out in Milwaukee, ever thinks for a moment that any other party is capable of doing so than the Social-Democratic party.

The trouble is that we in Milwaukee can only get hold of the local end of those great national waves. The Socialists in other cities seem to be unwilling or impotent to do the same thing in their respective localities. Yet that must be done if the Social-Democratic party—or Socialist party, as it is called in most of the states—is to become a factor in the life of the nation.

Again we advise as a supreme necessity to our comrades all over the country to stand sponsor for the public ownership idea, as the international Socialist programme demands. They also should assist the anti-graft sentiment now so prevalent all over the country, from the Socialist standpoint—but not a narrow, sectarian standpoint—and use it for the benefit of the party in the future as well as the people at present.

Victor L. Berger.

There's no money too tainted for the church to accept, if we are to believe some ecclesiastics.

Mark Guy Pearse of London spoke before the recent state conference of the Methodists of Illinois on the subject of Socialism. Among other things, he said: "The church is fifty years behind the world. Why are we so afraid 'everything new'? The church is cured with the idea of selfish individual salvation."

The principle of the "open" shop is a fine thing for the capitalists. The Consumers' League of New York has discovered that during the holidays, 600,000 hours of overtime, for which no pay was given, was required by New York employers of their underpaid shop girls. The right to extort is one of capitalism's most sacred rights!

New York, Oct. 10.—Jefferson Raplee, once a wealthy New York banker and a business associate of Jay Gould, Commodore Vanderbilt and John P. Blair, went to the poor house yesterday.

In a society in which every man's hand is against his brother, very few men can say they are secure, however great their pile. Still it's a glorious system!

In spite of the excess of "business methods" that have culminated in a municipal uprising in Philadelphia, the old habits are strong and the capitalist politicians are trying to elect their men on a "business administration" issue. Some people evidently do not know when they get enough!

You can easily spare a dime—it means ten visits of the Social-Democratic Herald. Do it now!

The Czar now admits that times are growing hard!

Say, Mr. Insurance-policy Holder! Don't you think you would feel a little safer if the government were back of your insurance instead of such high financiers as McCall and MacCurdy and Chauncey Depew? In New Zealand the nation runs the insurance business and the people never have to worry about the safety of their policies. The Socialists advocate state insurance and recent events are showing that they are on the right track.

The insurance company exposures are also handy in showing how the capitalist party campaign corruption money is gotten together. Thus the legislative agent of the Mutual Life testified on the stand that several thousands of policyholders' money was donated to the fund used to re-elect Republican congressmen at the last election. He said he turned the money over to Congressman Babcock of Wisconsin, who was the chairman of the congressional committee. The congressman demanded it, he said. Another lid off!

The trade unionists of Allegheny, Pa., have served notice on Mayor Wyman of that city that political assessments against union men employed by the city will not be tolerated. Wyman has been told that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will not permit the levying of two per cent or any other amount on the wages of the men employed at the city light plant. It is not improbable that before long city employees will be all in the unions to protect themselves from political hold-up. For until the Socialists get in complete power civil service will continue to be an "irre-descent dream" and a terrible fraud.

It is a sign of the times, truly, when the people dare to question the integrity of our great American kid-gloved scoundrel.

At the national soldiers' home at Leavenworth, Kansas, the privilege of taking subscriptions to various publications has been made a monopoly and sold to a certain individual. This individual hates Socialists and Socialism and has taken pains to stop inmates from getting subscribers to various Socialist papers.

The sheriff of Las Animas, county, Colorado, has notified a workman named James Peretto that he is an "agitator," and that if he continues to impart his ideas to his fellow men of that state he will be deported over into New Mexico.

Christ was also an agitator, it might be mentioned.

Some years ago several books were written with such titles as "If Christ Came to Congress," "If Christ Came to Chicago," and so on. It would seem that a book might profitably be written on "If Christ Came to Colorado."

In Virginia and Tennessee the Democratic parties that are in control are preparing to elect their United States senators by direct vote of the people. This causes the Washington Post to let out a wail about the Democratic party going back on its principles, for that party prided itself on standing by the Constitution, while it is now going against the Constitution in the two states named. Too bad! And yet the Constitution was framed over a century ago, when the people didn't know as much about democracy and entrenched and crooked millionaire senators as it does to-day.

Even Roosevelt Sets an Example of Grafting!

New York, Sept. 28.—Advance proofs have been issued of an attack to be made on Pres. Roosevelt in the columns of the *Railway Gazette*.

The article describes the ordering of a special train, with equipment, by the "major-domo" of the president of the United States, and the favorable reply of the railroad president. The article then continues, in part:—

"The railroad informed the major-domo that a nominal charge of \$50 a day would be made for this special train, full officered and provisioned. It was really a 'nominal' charge being less than cost. Nevertheless it produced an immediate reply and protest—by telephone. There was no authorized appropriation of public funds for such an expenditure and the president could not possibly afford to pay it from his private purse. Unless the service could be furnished gratuitously it would not be acceptable.

"Railroad presidents are not hard bargainers with powerful rulers, and in this case the reply was cordial and reassuring—no charge would be made for the service. But the itinerary covered many hundreds of miles of travel on other roads, and the officers of these other roads, not dealing directly with the presidential party, found an easily understandable pleasure in sending to the trunk-line president their several bills for hauling the presidential train over their lines.

"The bills were paid, but some of the letters accompanying them were unanswered.

"One officer quoted from the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887, that 'all charges made for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property shall be reasonable and just.' This was in explanation of his charge of 15 regular fares for the hauling of each car. Another apologized for sending a bill, but expressed a fear of the penalty (conviction of misdemeanor, \$5000 fine and 2 yrs. in the penitentiary) for violating Sec. 2. of the Interstate Commerce Act.

"It is not suggested that the president, in demanding free transportation, is as guilty as the packers who force a rebate, for custom has much to do with rice questions of morality. It is, too, supposable that the president in taking his oath of office was more impressed by his undertaking to enforce the law than to obey it."

Help on the "Winning Milwaukee" Fund!

Score another big boost for that printing plant fund! Last week's contributions tossed it up another hundred. Do you get the full significance of this? It tells a big fact—a fact as to the earnestness and the sacrifice of our comrades and well wishers in the face of a definite advance to be gained, and maintained in the war on capitalism and its intrincments.

It is in the big industrial cities of the country that capitalism is most heavily entrenched, it is there, that we must face the enemy as the opposing lines draw closer together. It is in the big cities also where the working class to whose rescue we are flying are imprisoned and forced to give up the wealth they create.

Why, in all conscience, shouldn't our hosts be ready when the word is about to be given to close in on one of these big cities of capitalism and to storm its parapets! It would be passing strange if this were not so.

We are girding our loins for the coming battle. It has fallen to our lot to capture the first American city of a considerable size for Socialism. We do not shrink from the battle. Indeed we certainly welcome it. But it also falls to others not so favorably situated geographically to help provide the sinews of war—to be with us in spirit if not in the flesh. The list below shows how they are helping to swell the war chest. It is a cheering list to look upon.

In order to enter the big battle next Spring for the conquest of the city government the Milwaukee Social-Democrats must be able to do their own printing. There have already been intimations that we cannot depend on the enemy. We should be short-sighted indeed were we to enter the fight with the enemy having the power to smother, shut off our means of communication with the public right in the midst of the engagement. It would be mighty poor generalship were we to neglect to provide for such an emergency.

It will take \$6,500 to install the plant that the situation will require, but only \$2,300 will be necessary to meet the first outlay. It is figured that the balance will be taken care of in time by the earning capacity of the plant. The Milwaukee comrades are valiantly bending their energies toward the raising of the first sum, and in this undertaking appeal to the comrades at large to come to their rescue. It is a party undertaking, not a commercial one. No individual will ever reap profits out of it, for the party needs will always keep in advance of the providing powers of the plant.

Encouraged and warranted by the hearty response to the call for help the plant has already been ordered, and artisans are at work preparing to erect the new building which we will rent for the plant.

Now, not some other time, is the time to help comrades. See that your name is in the list next week.

Printing Plant Fund.		
Previously reported	\$1,200.30	
W. H. Augustine	1.00	
E. C. Augustine	.50	
W. A. Peters	1.00	
L. H. Elmistor	.50	
O. C. Porter	.50	
Geo. Lawrence	.25	
J. Bernies	1.00	
Fred. Hurst	1.00	
Aug. Vasslow	1.00	
Wm. Schneider	.50	
Hugo Eechrick	1.00	
John Pasko	.50	
John Birchholder	25	33rd Ward Branch, Mil.
R. O. Stoll	50	Joe. Fraivillig
A. Schwab	1.00	J. Wurdeman
J. L. Pledger	.50	2nd Ward Branch, Mil.
John Smith	.25	Mrs. Robert Lambert
J. E. B.	.25	F. T. H.
L. L. Sutliff	1.00	J. H. Hausmann
Waubea Lodge No. 470 I. A.	.50	Otto Jaeger
of M.	.50	John Schoenborn
Maltsters' Union No. 89	29.00	J. Klingsporn
Otto Hling	1.50	J. Backs
W. Deak	5.00	South Side Women's Br., Mil.
Ernst Lebfeld	1.00	W. J. H.
P. D. Basford	1.00	
Wm. Bitters	.50	

\$1,200.35

Wise Words for Workers!

By Eugene V. Debs (In Recent Address.)

NOTHING is more pathetic than a slave unconscious of his slavery, especially if to this is added contentment with his lot. Such an unfortunate creature typifies the tendency toward human degeneracy, and were all workers of this type, labor would be doomed to never-ending slavery and the human race to moral and spiritual extinction. In describing such a type Victor Hugo said, "Think of a snail in chains."

There is one fundamental reason for the enslavement of the working classes, and that is the ignorance of that class. It is a question, therefore, of intellectual development. The brains of the workers must be set to thinking and that will develop his mind and his reasoning faculties. The working class must be aroused to the necessity of thinking for themselves, and when they do, then they will understand clearly the causes underlying the wrongs which they see and suffer under, and they will assert their independence and power, and their combined efforts will be exerted to remove these causes and to emancipate themselves from their form of slavery and oppression, and not only rule themselves politically and intellectually, but they will be the ruling masters of the earth, the lords of creation, and for this "glad day coming the anthems are already being sung, and the harps of the workers are attuned to this ceaseless inspiration, and with heart and hand they are working with all their zeal to hasten this brighter day for the children of men. Shakespeare truly said: "There is no darkness but ignorance." Let all workers do their best to dispel this darkness and usher in the era of light and freedom.

The politician comes before you occasionally and tells you how he is interested in you. He flatters your looks and intelligence. He knows you, and knows better, but you do not, and you applaud him in your ignorance and make it plain that you are ignorant. The way to control ignorance is to flatter it. He tells you this, and you renew your applause.

Are you workers intelligent, or are you ignorant? You produce all wealth, but you have very little to show for it, you have a higher mission than working for others. I defy any man to show me wealth that is not the product of the working class.

Don't wait for some Moses to lead you out of the wilderness. Thousands of years have passed, and you have been waiting for some one to lead you. All I can do is to give you the benefit of thirty years' experience. I can only point out these things to you and you must lead yourself. You can do all things for yourself.

Others may betray you, but if you think for yourself, you will never betray yourselves.

Society is formed into classes. Are you in the same class with Carnegie? Have you got private yachts, or Pullman cars? Are you clipping the coupons? Where is the 400 of your society. Society has been divided, and classes have been developed. There were no classes when the constitution was enacted. The press of the day inadvertently admits there are classes, though the papers are deceiving it to you that no such condition exists, and that it is a picture of the imagination set for you by the leaders of strife. The millionaire tells you, you have a chance, that every employe may become an employer. How many workmen can become capitalists? They tell you of a boot-black who is now a president of a railroad. It is one in a hundred thousand that can succeed, while twenty-seven million of men, women and children are laboring to-day for the benefit of others.

While the workingman is in slavery, the capitalist himself is in bondage. Until freedom is in possession all the rulers scorn the overtures of the few. It is only when this blessing is vouchsafed for all time that "Freedom lifts her hands in benediction." Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "If you examine that chain that fetters the slave, you will find that the other end of it is riveted to the arm of his master." The master himself cannot rise an inch above the level of the slave; they are irrevocably bound together. That is the law and there is no appeal from it.

In the city of Buffalo Frances Willard, the great advocate of temperance became a Socialist. In her later years she stated, "It is poverty that causes drunkenness." Of Socialism she stated, "It is the pith and marrow of the gospel of Jesus Christ."

I do not ask you to accept my doctrines. Have the manliness to form your own doctrines. Preserve your own mental integrity. I appeal to you to vow this very hour to do your share.

All who have studied the labor question have become avowed Socialists.

We see 1,000,000 tramps, 600,000 thieves, 500,000 fallen women, and 150,000 convicts. But thank God, there are many strong and true who are trying to help these fallen souls to a better understanding. If you are the only agitator let them point the finger of scorn in your community, for their children will live to plant flowers where you sleep.

You are the conquering arm of the new century. Join the union and then take the political field. Build up the party that is for your interest. You have the cause of humanity on your side.

A final word to you workmen, be true to yourselves, to your wives, and your children, study your own interests, develop your brains, join your fellowmen in their struggle for right, individually you are weak, collectively you are strong, you can destroy poverty, and usher in a nobler civilization than humanity has ever known.

Eugene V. Debs

Government ownership and control of railroads would be much better for the people of this country than the present railroad ownership and control of government.

Barnum said the American people loved to be humbugged, and one almost believes it when it comes to politics.

In spite of all the bad faith of the capitalist parties in getting the people to vote for its "statesmen" year after year, under the claim that each one in his turn is to serve the real interests of the people, the people have come up fresh each time ready to have the same old game worked on them.

How many, even, of those who read these lines but really felt that when Roosevelt was placed before the people as a man who was different and who would not stand for the old tricks and rascalities, the claim was made on the square and that he would be proof against the temptations and the crookedness of capitalist political service? And yet it has proven simply a case of another idol smashed.

There are just as many broadcloth rascals in Washington as ever before, and by reference to the item we publish elsewhere on this page, it is seen that Roosevelt himself has been guilty of the most outrageous grafting on the railroads, even to the lengths of getting a presidential train for nothing from one railroad system and then letting that system itself foot the bills which other

roads sent in for hauling the presidential train over their respective lines.

And this, too, after the railway interests had contributed big sums to the Roosevelt campaign fund.

Take this and the fact, brought out by the recent high finance insurance company disclosures, that the companies turned over vast slices of their policy holders' money to the same campaign corruption fund, and you have your measure of the great reformer Roosevelt, whose one of you believed was at last the Moses come to lead the people out of a land swamped in pestilential capitalist dishonesty into the promised land of actual and upright statesmanship.

As capitalist politics are of necessity organized and nonished there does not live the man who can keep clean under such auspices.

This country will not see political whoredom driven out from the seat of its national government until that day when a Socialist president and a Socialist congress shall take their seats to begin the great labor of turning this country over to the workers, economically and industrially.

Shape your next ballot, even in local elections (where the Socialist conquest of the government must scientifically and logically begin) so that it will show to a nicety on which side you stand in this matter.

The two sides confront you squarely; the time to show your colors and your political morals is come!

Peace More Blood Thirsty Than the Horrors of War!

SOME FIGURES AS TO WHAT CAPITALIST INDUSTRY DOES TO THE WORKERS. KILLED LIKE FLIES!

We hear much of the butcheries of war. Mr. Edward Atkinson and his fellow-antimilitarists are always opulent with statistics of casualties in armed conflicts; and in their violent denunciation of warfare are eagerly joined by the various peace societies, the Women's Christian Temperance union and such militant, though ephemeral, bodies. A prominent educator has characterized the Civil War as the Great Killing, and the popular imagination has been led to look upon it as a carnival of almost unexampled bloodshed. The militarism of war and sword is denounced as though it were the greatest scourge of the race, and its horrors are pictured in the most lurid colors.

The horrors of industrial militarism, on the other hand, claim but scant attention. Under our present civilization, dominated by the ethics of the trading class, they are, by the overwhelming mass of the people, taken as a matter of course. And yet the fiercest and bloodiest of modern wars—excepting alone the present Russo-Japanese conflict—result in smaller losses in deaths, maimings and the infliction of mortal diseases than are caused by the ordinary processes of the capitalist system of industry. A modern Milton might appropriately remind us that

Peace hath her butcheries no less renowned than war.

If the Civil War is to be regarded as the Great Killing, it must be so regarded only in relation to other wars; for, in comparison with capitalist industry as it obtains in the United States of America in this decade, the Civil War can only rightly be regarded as the Lesser Killing. It lasted, moreover, for but four years; while the killings and other casualties of our industrial militarism go on year after year in an ever-increasing volume. And as the Civil War eliminated the physically best of the race, so does the present system of industry eliminate the physically best. Only it does not stop there, but takes also the helpless and the weak.

Let us see what comparisons of casualties can be made. According to the figures in the Adjutant-General's office, the fatalities in the Northern Army during the four

years of the Civil War (exclusive of deaths from disease) were as follows:

Killed in battle 67,058
Died of wounds 43,012
Other causes 40,154

Total 150,224
Yearly average 37,556

There were also 199,720 soldiers who died of disease. There are no means of comparing the number of these fatalities with the fatalities from disease contracted in dangerous and unsanitary occupations. It is probable that they do not approximate one-tenth of the latter. But, since there are no available figures for comparison, they must be omitted from present consideration.

The losses of the Confederates will never be known. The records of their armies were but imperfectly kept, and such as were properly made were in many instances lost or destroyed. Even the strength of the Confederate armies is a matter about which there has been an unceasing dispute between Northern and Southern historians since the Civil War. It is not to be doubted that the Confederates suffered a greater mortality relative to their numerical strength than did the Federals, for they were employed to the last available man on the firing line, whereas hundreds of thousands of Federals, held as reserves or stationed as guards, rarely saw the action of battle. In certain engagements, moreover, such as the battle of Chickamauga, the Confederate losses far exceeded the Federal losses. Assuming the purely arbitrary figure of 65 per cent of the Federal fatalities as representing the fatalities of the Confederates (exclusive of deaths from disease), we have a total of 97,645, or a yearly average of 24,411. Adding the figures for both sides we have an annual average of 62,112 fatalities occurring in a struggle to the death, wherein every device, every energy which men can employ against one another for the destruction of life were employed.

When we come to the statistics of industrial fatalities, we find something like the records of the Confederate armies. The figures are notoriously, confessedly incomplete, and often so much so as to be entire-

ly misleading. Even the tables of railroad accidents compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission are known to show totals far below the actual casualties. A writer in the New York Herald for December 4, 1904, has analyzed some of these tables and pointed out their defects. But, defective as they are, they furnish an approximate basis for comparisons with some of the sanguinary conflicts of the Civil War. The killings on interstate roads for the year ended June 30, 1904, are reported as 9,984; the woundings at 78,247. The State roads probably added about 975 killings and 7,500 woundings. To these may be added the casualties on the trolley lines, approximately 1,340 killed and 52,169 wounded. We have thus a basis for comparison with the losses at Gettysburg, Chickamauga and Chickamauga:

Losses in Three Battles (both sides), 1863.

	Killed	Wounded
Gettysburg	5,662	27,203
Chickamauga	3,924	23,362
Chickamauga	3,271	18,843
Total	12,857	69,408

Losses in Railroad Accidents, 1904.

	Killed	Wounded
Interstate roads	9,984	78,247
State roads	975	7,500
Trolley lines	1,340	52,169
Total	12,299	137,916

*Estimated.

The factories probably destroy more lives than do the railroads. But the figures are not obtainable. The statistics of factory casualties given in Bulletin No. 83 of the Census Bureau are ridiculous. Were the factories placed under a Federal supervision law, and were their owners compelled to report accidents to the authorities, a vastly different condition would be revealed. For the coal mines, on the other hand, we have something like authentic figures. The United States Geological Survey reports the casualties in mining coal for the year 1901 as 1,467 killed and 3,643 wounded. Except for the low ratio of wounded to killed, this would make a fair comparison with any one of a number of important engagements during the Civil War. Pennsylvania alone furnished an industrial Bull Run.

Battle of Bull Run, 1861.

	Killed	Wounded
Federals	470	1,071
Confederates	387	1,582
Total	857	2,653

Pennsylvania Coal Mines, 1901.

	Killed	Wounded
Anthracite	513	1,243
Bituminous	301	656
Total	814	1,899

—W. J. Ghent.

Wisconsin Notes.

THE FINNISH LOCALS.—The Finnish comrades of Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha held a big entertainment last week at which they cleared over \$100. The proceeds went to their Socialist comrades in Finland who are fighting for universal suffrage.

BIGELOW DATES.—Comrade Geo. E. Bigelow, national organizer, will speak at Milwaukee Tuesday, Nov. 7; at Pardeeville, Wed., Nov. 8; at Pacific Thursday, Nov. 9; at Pittsville Friday, Nov. 10.

PUNCH CARDS.—The comrades must not forget the punch cards. Comrade Isaac Peterson of Whitewater sends in \$5, and Comrade Adam Hilz of Milwaukee \$1. Keep the ball rolling! We must get in line for the next fall state campaign. We want some more representatives in the state legislature at Madison. Now is the time to do the preliminary work.

STATE ORGANIZER.—The halls are engaged, advertising matter is out and all arrangements are made for Comrade Thompson's lecture tour which will cover more than an entire month, beginning Nov. 1st.

WINTER LECTURES.—The state organizer has a plan in mind to secure the services of one of our best and most effective speakers to make a tour of the state probably in January or February, to hold two or even three lectures in each place where the comrades desire it. Plans will be discussed with the locals as Comrade Thompson visits them.

PRINTING PLANT.—All our comrades out over the state should be as much interested in the printing plant as the comrades elsewhere. It is your plant. It will help you to get out more leaflets, more pamphlets, more propaganda matter, besides entrenching the state paper, the HERALD—where it cannot be destroyed by the capitalists.

Notice, Philadelphia.—Everybody wishing to subscribe for the "Social Democratic Herald" drop a postal to Jos. P. Nick, 517 N. 5th st., and will receive prompt attention.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—40 acres of fine fruit land eight miles from city of Knoxville, Tenn., on railroad. Address, 1709 E. Fifth Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.

STUDENT'S CORNER.

Correspondents are requested to write as briefly as possible, and on only one side of the paper.



A Question in Marx.

[The following was the closing paragraph for Comrade Sanial's reply to Comrade Ashplant in a recent HERALD, and should have appeared with the rest of the article.]

Insomuch, however, as in his two last communications to the HERALD Ashplant has resorted to the desperate artifice (essentially "bourgeois") of attributing to me "intimations" that I never made and interpretations of Marx that are exclusively his own, I feel it incumbent upon me, before sitting in speechless amusement at his promised bombardment of "Capital," to expose the said artifice in a very brief recapitulation of the present debate, so far as it has progressed.

Sanial Sums Up.

In his demonstration of the capitalist process through which the wage worker is robbed of a portion of the value of his product, Marx supposes a spinner supplied by a mill-owner with 20 pounds of cotton and the machinery required to turn the cotton into yarn. Let us again briefly review his illustration.

1. For the raw material and the wear and tear of the machinery the mill-owner has to pay full value, namely, 24 shillings. In accordance with the fundamental Law of Value, fully demonstrated by Marx in a preceding chapter, 24 shillings represent the exact value of the cotton and worn out spindle because, under the supposition, there is as much necessary social labor embodied in those essentials of the spinning operation as there is in the commodity gold to the amount of 24 shillings. It matters not that the workers employed in producing cotton and machinery on one side, and gold on the other side, were paid less than 24 shillings, or perchance were not paid at all. The two quantities of product exchange for each other because, in accordance with the said law, their value of one is equal to the value of the other. In paying 24 shillings the mill-owner, therefore, has not been robbed; nor has he robbed anybody. If a robbery has been committed to the detriment of the workers employed in the production of cotton, or of

machinery, or of gold, or to the detriment of anyone else, the mill-owner had no part in it; it is none of his business; he is in this particular respect as sinless, as immaculate as a new-born babe.

2. Now, however, comes his purchase of labor power and his consequent "bargain" with the spinner. He knows that the average price of 20 pounds of yarn is 30 shillings, although he may not know why any more than Ashplant does. What he may thus not know is that, according to the law of value, one day of average social labor is equally necessary to produce gold to the amount of 6 shillings or to spin 20 pounds of cotton. But there is no need for him to know that in order to exploit the spinner, who is practically at his mercy. In fact, the less he knows of that sort of thing, the more merciless he can honestly be in his exploitation of labor and the more peacefully will his conscience rest. "I will give you," says he to the spinner, "three shillings for one day's use of your labor power." Helpless, the spinner accepts. He might have taken less if still more hard-pressed by necessity.

3. The cotton is spun. The spinner is paid. The mill-owner sells his yarn at its full value, namely, 30 shillings. It has cost him 27. His "profit"—which Marx scientifically terms "Surplus Value" because it is value created by the worker over and above the so-called value of his labor power—is therefore 3 shillings.

And now comes Ashplant and asks, "Who pays the three shillings?"

Sanial answers, in substance: "Your question is not only irrelevant, it is absolutely meaningless. The devil's wife may buy that yarn for aught I care, and darn with it the stockings of her imps in the capitalist inferno. If she does buy it she will have to pay, not 3 shillings but 30 shillings, which is its honest value. The question is not, 'Who pays?' It is, 'Who is robbed?'"

Whereupon Ashplant declares that Sanial has not answered his question. In the same breath he declares that Sanial has practically answered it by intimating that the spinner paid the 3 shillings. Both assertions, ever so contradictory, are

of a piece. I answered his question by showing its absurdity; and that is, I should say, the most conclusive answer that can be given to an absurd question, although it may not be "to the satisfaction" of the questioner. Again, I did not "intimate" that the spinner paid 3 shillings; I said very distinctly that he received 3 shillings for a value of 6 produced by labor; in other words, that he was robbed of the value of his product to the amount of 3 shillings, and that in this robbery alone consisted the whole profit of his capitalist employer.

Driven into a corner, Ashplant at last let the cat out of the bag. His question, after all, had for him a meaning, and a remarkable one at that. It meant that he who paid the price, including of course the value stolen from the wage worker, was robbed to the extent of that stolen value. He should have paid only 27 shillings and thus be the beneficiary of the 3 shillings robbery committed by the capitalist; for, inquires Ashplant most naively, "Is not the value of a commodity the cost of its production?"

With this second question the debate enters into a new phase, full of amusement. To the great Law of Value, scientifically demonstrated

(Continued on Page 4.)

DON'T BE A JAY

and go on month after month and buy poor, cheap, unsuitable footwear. Don't be a jay and pass through life walking around in shoes that have neither style, fit or durability. Decide to turn over a new leaf and buy the right kind, which does not cost you any more if you only aim to look around and compare values for yourself. If you can't see the difference between a poor shoe and a good shoe you will certainly remain a jay all through life. Its expensive business being one.

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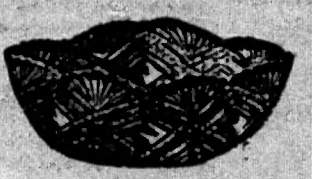
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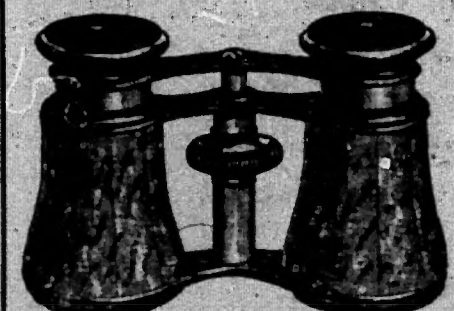
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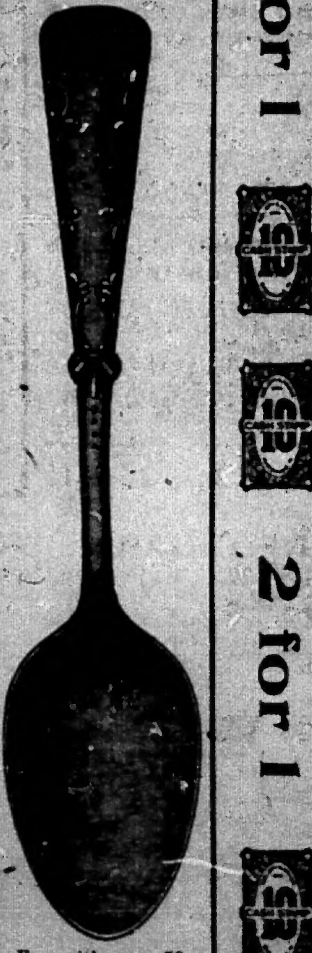
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The Simple Cure of the Great White Plague.

IT CONSISTS IN SIMPLY GETTING BACK TO NATURE. CAPITALIST INDUSTRY THE CONSUMPTION MAKER.

"It is life in the open air, plenty to eat, good warm clothing, and the regular life that does it," is the way to put it. He was a "hall boy" at the Mass. State Sanitarium at Rutland, and I asked him what means were used to cure consumption. "No, there is no medicine used."

He was a "con" himself and was paying his board by working a few hours every day. Here is his account of the treatment as I recall it. No medicine has been found that will kill the dreadful germs, but pure air apparently does and so the patient is kept in the open air as much as possible. In warm weather the whole institution is always wide open. In cold, the windows are closed only a small part of the day.

Here is the winter routine. At 5 a. m. all windows are closed and heat is turned on. After rising (6 to 6:30) one must take a cold plunge, then dress and to breakfast at 7. After eating, all who are able walk about in the open air, or go up on the hill just to the north and sit in one of the open "camps" erected there for that purpose. Those who should not exert themselves are bundled up and sit in steamer chairs on the wide verandas. After dinner, it is back to the open air until supper time. The evening is spent in the wards, or in the large hall, which serves as theatre, church or for dancing, as occasion requires. At 9:30 p. m. all must have "turned in."

The windows are then opened and heat is turned off and there in the cold fresh air they sleep. Sometimes when the wind blows about 60 miles an hour and it is snowing, windows on the windward side are shut, but otherwise they are open till 5 a. m. when the night watchman closes them and the engineer turns on the heat.

The food is simple but nutritious, and there is no stinting. Patients are weighed weekly. Often there is a gain of a pound a day, and sometimes 10 or 12 pounds a week, at first. One poor fellow completely outgrew his clothes.

Besides the daily cold bath there is also the weekly warm bath, which is also followed by a cold plunge.

The sputum is deposited in fibre cuspidors, which are burned every day, and in steel flasks which are regularly cleaned.

The doctors keep records of the patient's condition, advise him as to diet, amount of exercise etc. and prescribe medicine for any other ailment—the idea being to keep the body in the best condition possible and let the air do its work upon the lungs.

"Then," I remarked, "it seems that the means used to work these wonderful cures and beat back the white plague is simply a change of environment."

"Well, I guess that is about it," he said.

"Then why," I asked, "couldn't one go off on to the hills and cure himself?"

"He could," was the prompt reply, "only it would be more expensive. A country sufferer might perhaps cure himself at home. But for 'the city con' to go off by himself in the woods and get the same comforts we have here would be exceedingly expensive. Here are gathered over 300 patients, and food for so many can be bought for a much less rate, and cooking, heating, lighting etc. are much less per capita than would be the case at home or in a 'camp.'"

"Here we have an ideal location, pure air, good water, beautiful scenery, roomy wards and many other advantages one might not get at home or in a hut except at great expense."

As I loped down the hill to the station I came to the conclusion his last idea must be wrong, for have we not read in books that it is "competition that lowers prices?" D.

This paper may be had ten weeks for ten cents. Try it.

Send for five yearly Social-Democratic Herald subscription cards. Pay us when you have sold them.

Notes and Comments.

Professor Bascom of Williams college, formerly president of Wisconsin State University, has an article in a recent number of The New York Independent, entitled "A Social Forecast," in which he declares that the time has arrived "for another deal in human rights, and one more approach toward the kingdom of Heaven." Professor Bascom rightly says that the ideals of political and social equality have taken too firm a hold of the minds of men to be shaken off and the people will not much longer submit to the tyrannies now being imposed upon them by corporate wealth. Without committing himself to Socialism, nor predicting just how the impending change is to come about, Dr. Bascom's discussion of the situation logically points to industrial democracy as the solution of the problem. One thing is certain, Socialism is the only peaceful method of political deliverance for us. It is this or a devastation of blood tenfold worse than the French Revolution. Our salvation lies in educating the people in the principles and aims of Social-Democracy. And this is being done at an encouraging rate.

Grover, Grover, more of Grover! This time the illustrious ex-occupant of the White House writes in the "Ladies Home Journal" to say that he deems woman suffrage "unwise" because the large number of "disreputable, ignorant and thoughtless" women would outvote the "thoughtful" ones. Such is the "argument" which this erstwhile "democratic" leader uses in an article placed before a million American women. What must these fair readers think of him, anyway? His assertion is nothing short of an insult, which ought to be resented by every decent man and woman. But Grover simply hands out a sample of capitalist logic, abuse, and arrogates to his class that superior wisdom and goodness which sees, as he says, "peril in agitation" for a larger measure of democracy. Verily, for it means the finish of his graft.

Those in a position to know tell us that the real reason why Dr. Gladden's resolution against acceptance of "tainted money" was tabled at the meeting of the American Board is that the members of the Prudential committee, which accepted Rockefeller's gift, are nearly all millionaires and any vote of disapproval of the oil king's methods would reflect upon themselves. Great is "economic determinism," even in the councils of the Most High. (?)

James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, recently celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday and has been giving to the newspapers some of his ideas concerning the qualities re-

quisite for success in the present time. Incidentally Mr. Hill preaches some good Socialist doctrine when he says: "What we ought to teach in college and church and home is the healthy doctrine that nobody in this world has a right to live without work; nobody has a right to exist on the energies of another." This sounds like what we have heard, in these many years, in Socialist meetings. "All men must do their share of the world's work, and to the worker belongs the full product of his toil." But Mr. Hill goes one better than that. He further says: "There is something in the condition of the times which drives men into acting together,—this dominant spirit is the strongest force in the economic life of our country today." Thus do our capitalist friends, when talking frankly on social conditions, substantiate the Socialist philosophy.

Three cheers for the Japanese Socialists! In a "special cable dispatch to the Minneapolis Tribune" appears the following bit of news:

"Socialism has spread at an alarming rate in the Mikado's land since the war began, and having made his peace with a foreign enemy the Mikado will now have a more dangerous and insidious foe to fight in the country itself."

"In spite of the oppressive laws which are in force in Japan, and which are even stricter than those of Russia, the Japanese Socialists have continued to make the autocracy of the Mikado appear ridiculous in the eyes of the people and opened the eyes of many to the injustice of the present system, which they claim is unworthy of a nation which prides itself upon its high grade of civilization."

"With an enormous debt to pay off, and with revolutionary Socialists to fight for years to come, and the European nations having colonies in the far east have nothing to fear from him while the recent conflict has taught them not to underestimate the powers of the ambitious little brown men."

Again, three cheers for our little Jap comrades!

Rev. J. M. A. Spence, Green Bay.

Parry's Open Sweatshop.

Labor World: Do the American people know why Mr. David M. Parry is so anxious to destroy trade unions? Perhaps this fact will throw a flood of light upon the question. The labor commissioner for the state of Indiana reports that during the year 1904 the average earnings of carriage and wagon workers in that state was \$6.98 a week. The employees of D. M. Parry received below the average, something like \$4.50 per week. It is said that the average wages paid by C. W. Post, the successor of Parry as the head of the Citizens' Alliance, is no greater, but he can afford to have a \$20,000 pleasure yacht and to spend another \$20,000 for a page ad. abusing unions and telling falsehoods about them.

See that your friend reads the Herald. Then you can talk to him easier.

Trusts and the Mass Strike.

The employers are in such fierce and often underhand competition with each other that very often it leads them to betray their fellow-employees, and at the same time incidentally benefitting labor. On such possibilities, which especially in England have had free play, was founded the theory which regards the trade unions as a sufficient or rather the decisive weapon in the struggle of the working class. It was falsely supposed that the trade unions would grow more and more powerful and would not only be able to raise wages, but would also secure for the working class advantageous legislation which would elevate their legal condition, and raise their social status, and finally completely emancipate it.

The trust does much to undermine this very pretty theory. When the manufacturers are combined in a trust they have substantially a single interest in opposition to the public welfare. The trust has abolished the competition among the manufacturers, or at any rate has reduced it to a minimum. It now can oppose the workingmen with much greater concentration of effort and for a longer period of time than independent manufacturers in competition with each other. Where a trust exists, the partial strike, so often formerly employed with success, is almost without exception a failure, because the trust forces a local strike to become a general strike. No longer can part of the men continue work and draw wages to support another part on strike. So the trust, while not able to check entirely the upward movement of the working class, yet retards its progress tremendously. The trust is a mighty machine for oppression of labor against which it seems almost hopeless to oppose that weapon so rapidly becoming more and more obsolete, the local strike.

As the trust expands the strike takes more and more the character of a public affair. Virtually the strike was always an affair of the whole community, because no organ of the industrial body can live such an isolated life that its functions will not reflect the functions of all other organs. But, as a rule, until to-day the strike could always be looked upon as a special conflict of certain groups, the settlement of which being of interest to these groups only.

But the indirect influence of the strike upon the community ceases in the case of a strike against a trust, for trust means monopoly, and to every monopoly is directly attached the public interest.

The strike, when it involves a combat with a trust, becomes necessarily a general strike, and, therefore, is most far-reaching in its effects and, if continued long enough, becomes a national calamity. On

the one hand it ties up the industries which use the products of the trust, and on the other those which provide the trusts with raw material and half-finished products. Partial cessation of consumption by the men upon strike also causes great distress in those trades which provide the daily necessities.

One of the greatest achievements of the modern methods of transportation is that it has put an end to the famines which formerly caused humanity to suffer so severely. Modern commerce balances so well the various crop conditions of the different parts of the world, that famine prices of former times are now unknown. Only those parts of the globe which are not penetrated by the railroad or where a stupid or selfish government counterbalances the beneficence of modern transportation by extortionate tariffs on food stuffs, are menaced by famine by a local failure of crops.

If, under the rule of the trust, workingmen should be limited to merely their economic weapon, the strike, there again may fall upon humanity an epoch of colossal famines, the result of the cessation of motion to a great part of the world's industrial machinery on account of a world-wide industrial struggle.

Such, indeed, will be the danger to the whole life of humanity as the result of a combat between a world-wide association of workingmen and an equally broad association of employers, that man must see the imperative necessity of instituting industrial peace by having the nations own the trusts.—Edward Bernstein, translated for Wislitzky's.

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GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.



IN YANKEE LAND.

Comrade Geo. M. Morris is the party candidate for governor in Virginia.

State Secy. Ringler predicts an increase in the party vote in Pennsylvania in the coming election.

George E. Baird has been expelled from the Local at Kansas City for alleged irregularities. He formerly lived in Omaha, Neb.

Another preacher to turn to Socialism is the Rev. M. A. Smith of the north Texas conference of the Methodist Church South. When we hear of a preacher coming out for Socialism we conclude that he has good stuff in him, and that he is more nearly a follower of Jesus than those who look saintly on Sunday and follow in the mammonistic ruts.

Arrangements are being made in the national office to get as complete returns as possible immediately upon the announcement of the results in the several states. State secretaries will wire any important information and the locals will be provided with postal cards on which the vote of 1902 and 1904 should be noted at once and the vote for this year immediately upon the result being known, and then mailed.

The labor unions at Knoxville, Tenn., have passed strong resolutions in reply to items appearing in newspapers in other cities claiming that there was a revolt on the part of some of the union men when Comrade Debs made the Labor Day address at Knoxville. The resolutions show that never was a Labor Day so enthusiastically celebrated in Knoxville as this year and that Comrade Debs received an ovation at the hands of the members.

The death is announced of Frederick Lawrence Knowles of Boston, a graduate of Wesleyan and Harvard universities, who had come to be known as the Socialist poet. He was reckoned among the rising young poets of the country. Although not a member of the party, he was possessed of the Socialist point of view to so marked a degree that his poems were readily copied into the Socialist publications, a fact for which he expressed gratification.

The Rhode Island comrades have adopted a new design for their party emblem. It represents a globe with an open book, a torch and a pair of scales upon it and two horns of plenty so placed as to ingeniously show that the wealth of the world belongs to the workers, the said horns emptying their wealth of good things into a human hand upon which the globe rests. Their motto is: "The world in the hand of the workers, with light, justice and plenty for all."

By a vote of 24 to 10 the national committee has responded to the motion put by the national secretary, "Who shall be recognized as a member of the national committee, Comrade Berger or Townner," and placed Comrade Berger back on the national executive committee, in accordance with the spirit and the decision of the rank and file on the Crestline resolution. Wentworth of Mass., and Spargo of New York were among those who voted for Townner. It is now in order for Charlie Martin to leave the party in disgust!

Dates for National Lectures.

GEORGE E. BIGELOW: Oct. 29, Battle Creek, Mich.; 30, Kalamazoo; 31, Dowagiac; Nov. 1, Mishawaka, Ind.; 2, South Bend; 3, Fort Wayne.

JAMES H. BROWER (Under the direction of the New York State Committee): Oct. 18-22, Rochester, N. Y.; 23, Geneva; 24, Syracuse; 25, Watertown; 26, Rome; 27, Utica; 28, Ithaca; 29, Jamestown (Under the direction of the Pa. State Committee), Oct. 30-31; Nov. 1, Bradford, Pa.; 2, Warren; 3, Titusville; 4, Oil City.

E. E. CARR: Oct. 24-25, Parkersburg, W. Va.; 26, Cumberland, Md.; 27, Vale Summit; 28, Hagerstown; 29-30-31, Vale Summit; Nov. 1, 2, Baltimore; 3, Newport News, Va.; 4, Norfolk.

J. L. FITTS: Oct. 29-30, Nashville, Tenn.; 31, Rockwood; Nov. 1, Chattanooga.

GEORGE H. GORREL: Oct. 29, Sheldon, Iowa; 30, Lock Rapids; 31, Levee, Minn.; Nov. 1, Sleepy Eye; 2, New Ulm; 3, Mankato; 4, Spring Valley.

GUY E. MILLER: Oct. 29 (afternoon), Malden, Mass. (evening), Leominster; 30, Clinton; 31, Brockton; Nov. 1, Quincy; 2, Lawrence; 3, Lynn; 4, Milford.

JOHN W. SLAYTON (Under the direction of the state committee): Oct. 29-30, Sacramento, Calif.; 31, Fair Oaks; Nov. 1, Oakland; 2, San Francisco; 3, Toledo; 4, Red Bluff.

A tour of Massachusetts is being arranged for John Collins beginning about Nov. 8, until Dec. 8th, during the campaign for city and town elections.



ACROSS THE POND.

By a vote of 5 to 1 the British railway employees decided to levy on themselves a shilling to create a fund to elect men to Parliament from their own ranks instead of voting for politicians of the old capitalist parties. You don't catch American railway workers doing that. They're too smart, except when hit by injunctions.

Dr. Sun Yan Sen recently visited the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels to bring word that there exists a Socialist party in China and that it would affiliate with the international Socialist organization and would be represented at the next international congress. He is quoted as saying that there already exist fifty-four Socialist papers in the Chinese Empire and that Socialism in that country is no longer in its infancy. He pointed out that the Chinese land system is organized on a communistic basis, and spoke of the gilds, which are an important element in the social and economic system of that country. He remarked that machinery is but little used in China, and said that the condition of the working people is in many respects better than in Europe, the contrasts of wealth and poverty being much less marked. The workingmen's gilds have strenuously opposed the introduction of modern machinery. The Socialists are trying to show them that the evil is not inherent in machinery itself, but in the private ownership of it, and to bring about the adoption of modern labor saving methods of production under a co-operative organization which would assure its benefits to the workers.



The Four Orphans

A TALE OF TWENTIETH CENTURY SLAVES

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Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

FREDERIC KEATHE, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class, which is the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the co-operative system, called Social-Democracy. All the means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere ONE PER CENT OF IT OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION! The means of existence should be owned by the collectivity in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW.

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that.

The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does it ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits.

It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated.

To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the ill class the poor class—but it will, in fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Social-Democratic movement is international, but we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developed here. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.
 2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
 3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
 4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
 5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
 6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
 7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.
- IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

Carnegie says that if the great nations make a compact they can utterly abolish war. That's a pretty big if. The great nations do not want to abolish war, any more than the capitalists of earth want to abolish the exploitation of labor. To abolish war the nations would first have to abolish the capitalist cause of modern warfare: land grabbing and the scramble for foreign markets.

The Chicago police have unearthed an extensive trade in American shop girls who are lured into contracts under false representations and shipped to China to be sold for immoral purposes to wealthy Chinese. It is simply part of the persistent and extensive trade in all the large cities of procuring girls for purposes of prostitution. Back of it all is the effort to make money. It has become a trade under capitalism, and all efforts to stop it have proved puny indeed. We shall never have real morality until capitalism is abolished.

The idea of a parcels post is all nonsense, says Congressman Babcock, for the great post office department "is today run with a twelve million dollar deficit, and a bankrupt institution has no right to undertake further responsibilities."

What the congressman is careful to keep in the background is the fact that the twelve million shortage in the postal department is due to an adulterous partnership between Uncle Sam's capitalist government and the railway corporations, by which the government pays the roads a rental for the mailcars it uses that is higher than the actual cost of building the cars. Besides this the frank system is worked overtime at the weighing season when the price of hauling is settled upon. This government is in the hands of men with bankrupt morals, and the bankruptcy of the postal department follows as a matter of course.

According to the latest report from national headquarters Wisconsin has the largest national membership of any of the state movements, it being ahead of New York, Illinois, California, Pennsylvania and Ohio. In the number of members whose dues are paid up to date it is far in the lead. Seems as if we had heard some one say that it was time Wisconsin became a part of the national organization! Good joke, eh!

The political ebullition in Milwaukee has now reached the burlesque stage! A man named Albright, claiming to want to clean up the city, is trying to starve a citizen's movement to head off the Social-Democrats—the very force in the community that had built up the social conscience that demanded that official rottenness be probed!

At the same time comes Fred. Lorenz, a lawyer, with the announcement that he intends to be the reform candidate for mayor next Spring. A fine vein of burlesque runs through his announcement to the press. Listen to this: "I know I shall be elected. There is absolutely no doubt in my mind that I can beat any ticket the Social-Democrats can put up. THAT IS THE PARTY WE WILL HAVE TO FIGURE WITH. The Democratic party in spite of Rose does not amount to much any more."

This, of course, is an admission of the Socialist strength, but the humor of the thing is seen when Lorenz goes on to say: "No campaign contributions would be asked, but the candidates would be assessed a thousand dollars each. That would carry us through all right. WE ARE NO SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS THAT WE CAN CARRY ON A CAMPAIGN WITHOUT MONEY."

Such is "reform." To be a candidate on this great reform ticket a person must either be rich or be able

Gems for the Socialist Scrap-Book.

XI. THE VOICE OF TOIL. William Morris.

(Air—"Ye Banks and Braes.")

I heard men saying, leave hope and praying,
All days shall be as all have been;
To-day and to-morrow bring fear and sorrow,
The never ending toil between.
When earth was younger, 'midst toil and hunger
In hope we strove, and our hands were strong;
Then great men led us, with words they fed us,
And bade us right the earthly wrong.

Go read in story their deeds and glory,
Their names amidst the nameless dead;
Turn them from lying to us slow dying
In that good world to which they led;
Where fast and faster our iron master,
The thing we made, forever drives,
Bids us grind treasure and fashion pleasure
For other hopes and other lives.

Let dead hearts tarry and trade and marry,
And trembling nurse their dreams of mirth.
While we the living our lives are giving
To bring the bright new world to birth.
Come, shoulder to shoulder ere earth grows older!
The Cause spreads over land and sea;
Now the world shaketh and fear awaketh,
And joy at last for thee and me.

lation of the constitution. L. D. Rose, elected councilman in Two Harbors three years ago where no party ever placed a candidate in nomination for a local office. Nominations are made in village caucuses with the understanding that party lines be ignored. Comrade Rose refused to accept the nomination last spring, unless a Socialist ticket be named. Most of the comrades were in the woods at that time, and his name was not used. The second case is that of L. N. Keeler, elected Justice of the Peace in the village of Biwabik under similar conditions. The third case is that of H. E. Boen of Fergus Falls. After a careful investigation the committee found that Boen used every effort to have a full ticket nominated; but the local was small and not a member would consent to his name being used at a nominee. Almost at the last moment Boen offered to run for councilman, provided the comrades would circulate a petition and secure names to get his name on the ballot. This was done and he was elected. The petition bore no party designation. Whether this was intentional or an oversight we cannot discover. That this is a violation of the national constitution as adopted, we deny. Wishing to avoid trouble and settle the controversy lawfully, the secretary prepared and sent out the following proposed amendment to the constitution last May: "Any person occupying a position, honorary or remunerative, by the gift of any other political party (civil service positions excepted) OR WHO ACCEPTS A NOMINATION OR IS ELECTED ON ANY OTHER THAN A SOCIALIST TICKET shall not be eligible to membership."

Now that a college professor says this country is drifting toward an empire we may expect a certain type of Socialists (who are ready to abandon any part of our program the minute any part of the enemy concedes our point) to declare that the country is not drifting that way. Our American movement has produced some remarkable statesmen, thanks to early deaconic training.

Sanial Sums Up.

(Continued from Page 2.)

by Marx, Ashplant opposes one of the most ignorant notions of the mercantile class.

To sustain his position Ashplant—in the face of all that has been so clearly said by Marx in proof of the continued subjection of the commodity Gold, as well as of all other commodities, to the law of exchange value despite its historic evolution into capitalistic money—boldly makes the extraordinary assertion that the Marxian "theory" is not in accordance with the fact and rests entirely upon certain assumptions concerning the part acted by gold in the capitalistic process. He therefore proposes, for the sake of reasoning, to take any other commodity—say potatoes—as a medium of exchange.

Sanial accepts the potatoes; for it makes no difference, theoretically, which commodity is used in measuring values at a given time, making payments at that time, and exploiting labor at all times. He then shows that should Ashplant's notion of value be admitted, the arithmetical result must be that 27=30; for if the cost of producing 30 potatoes be 27 potatoes, then, according to Ashplant, the value of 27 potatoes is 30 potatoes, and 27 should exchange for 30. Likewise, if the cost of producing gold to the amount of 30 shillings be 27 shillings, then 27 shillings equals 30 shillings and conversely.

But Ashplant is not easily disconcerted. His faith in the power of his own misunderstanding and consequent misinterpretation of "Capital" as a means of attack upon its plainest propositions is truly heroic. To the above reduction ad absurdum of his own notion of value he replied with four questions, the full text of which may be found in the Herald of Aug. 12, and the substance of which is that, according to Marx himself, labor power is a commodity, dependent for its value upon its "cost of reproduction" and subject, like all other commodities, to the law of value. He further asks, "Does not Sanial agree to that?"

Ave, ave, Marx says that under capitalism labor power has performed been turned into a commodity, etc. But this is only a part, and a very small part at that, of what he says concerning that extraordinary "commodity"—the only one that can, by the use of it, be made to produce a value greater than its own value. To disregard this fundamental part of his analysis, as Ashplant does, is

to willfully misinterpret Marx; for it is precisely from this unique property of labor power, forcibly converted into a commodity, that issues the absurd capitalist formula, 27=30, or, as Marx puts it, "Money = Money + Money."

As to the chasm between Ashplant and Marx in their respective understanding of this expression, "the cost of reproduction," I must here, for want of space, refer the reader to my statement in a previous communication, simply observing, however, that according to Ashplant's crude notion the expression in question means the cost in money to the employer, whereas according to Marx's law of value it means the amount of necessary social labor time which it costs the worker to reproduce a commodity, including

his own labor power. In scientific discussion there should be no play on words calculated to mislead, and the critic of an author should honestly either accept his definitions or first of all show that they are incorrect.

I am now ready to be vastly amused. On then, Comrade Ashplant, with your long promised demolition of Marx!

Lucien Sanial.

Errata.—In Comrade Sanial's last article several typographical errors occurred, to which we call the attention of those who are following his debate with Comrade Ashplant. In the fourteenth line of the second paragraph of the article "heart" should read "least." In the next line "preparatory" should read "preluditory" and in the line following that "proprietive" should read "prospective."

Half Hours In The Herald Sanctum.



Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

Social-Democratic Herald. I am at a halt between two opinions—Sanial and Ashplant. Whichever I read last appears convincing. Here is my trouble just now:

Last April I paid \$6.60 per ton for the kind of coal I am using. On the 1st of May our acting czar, Mr. Baer, increased the price ten cents, and has done the same on the first of each month since, until now I have to pay \$7.10 per ton. It is the same kind of coal as that for which I paid \$6.60 last April; the miner received precisely the same wages for mining it. What I would like to understand is, does the additional fifty cents (beyond what I paid last April) come out of the miner, or out of me? I feel very much as if it came out of me; as if I were an exploited consumer, while the producer is exploited to the same extent he was last April. But I know one of my feelings are not a safe guide—or I would be willing to swear with Brother Jasper, "the sun do move." I should like to have this little problem settled.

J. L. McCREERY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CANADA.—The twelve days engagement of Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis of San Francisco by the Dominion Executive, in Vancouver, has ended in a peculiar combination of tragedy, comedy and laughable farce. Judge Williams of the police court found Comrade Lewis guilty of "obstructing the street" and imposed a fine of five dollars and costs. This was on Tuesday and no attempt was made to collect the fine until the following Monday, when Comrade Lewis' engagement closed. In the meantime we held our meetings nightly, and on the Sunday afternoon we had what was probably one of the greatest street meetings on record, as is shown by the Socialist literature sold, which amounted to the sum of \$40.10. Monday evening Comrade Lewis attended the business meeting to discuss with the comrades the possibility of making regular visits to Vancouver during the Winter. After the meeting he packed up ready to leave next morning on the boat.

A few minutes after midnight he was called out of bed by a policeman, who served him with a document to the effect that if the fine and costs (\$7.50) were not paid, he would be given 10 days in jail with hard labor.

Next morning Comrade Lewis left on the boat unmolested, calling at Victoria where he was to work a week, but his health being considerably run down, by the time he returned to Vancouver, accompanied by the large attentions of the police, and it being too cold by this time to speak further on these streets so far north, the Victoria comrades consented to his going through to Seattle. There he will rest until he has accumulated sufficient physical strength to face the rockpile, if the comrades think it will be best, in the interests of the party, that he should return and undergo that ordeal.

I accompanied Comrade Lewis to Seattle, and I am pleased to be able to say that his health is improving.

L. T. ENGLISH,

Chairman of the propaganda com. Vancouver.



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To the HERALD: Please give space to the following:

WHEREAS, The Tribune Gazette of Terre Haute, Ind., in its issue of Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1905, published what was claimed to be a special from Knoxville, Tenn., as follows:

"The Labor Day celebration was without the usual parade, many unions refusing to participate because of the presence of Eugene V. Debs. Debs spoke to a small crowd."

Finding so much in this purported special that is not true, the Central Labor Union of Knoxville, Tenn., in regular session, this 21st day of September, 1905, hereby presents the following true statement of facts.

It was decided by the general committee of the Central Labor Union, long before any speaker was engaged, that there would not be a parade of the labor unions in this city this year, and no member of the general committee, or of the Central Labor Union, or of any local union in this city, had any idea at that time who the speaker was to be.

No man ever received a more hearty welcome than was accorded Mr. Debs while he was the guest of the Central Labor Union in this city, and no speaker who has ever delivered a labor address in this city has been greeted with such a large and enthusiastic audience as listened attentively and eagerly to his every word, as the one that honored Mr. Debs at the Labor Day picnic at Knoxville this year.

Any man who would send out such a report has no respect for the truth, and we denounce the report as an unmitigated falsehood, and the person who sent it out, if it was sent out, a perpetrator of truth.

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Party Housecleaning

A funny thing has just happened in national official party circles.

On leaving the national office, after his successor as national secretary had been named, William Mailly is alleged to have taken with him various records of the office, including lists of the party membership all over the country, which he intended to make use of in starting his heavenly and Heronry endowed paper, the Toledo Socialist.

He had been planning for some time to leave the national office and start a paper, and is alleged to have boasted to certain Socialists, whom he tried to interest in his schemes, that he had secured documentary material out of the office for that purpose.

These facts have been noised around to the scandal of the party and finally Nail, Committee-man Lamb of Michigan was led to make an inquiry as to the truth of the rumors. Several letters passed between him and Mailly and have now been turned over to the national office. Each letter of Lamb's was met by Mailly with studied and crafty evasion. In Comrade Lamb's first letter he asks the question point-blank: "Will you please inform me if you did or did not take or have copies made of the lists of addresses?" And Mailly's reply ignored the question and was devoted to explaining that lists now in his office were supplied him by comrades. Comrade Lamb still insisting, then wrote again and repeated his question, and to this Mailly "re-

plied" very curtly, "I am very busy." It is certainly an illuminating episode.

Mailly was getting the ample salary of thirty dollars a week as national secretary, but is alleged to have grafted on the national office by putting his wife in at ten dollars a week during the last four months of his tenure of office—a fact which he kept from the knowledge of the membership of the party by not reporting the names of the clerks individually, but bunching them all together under the item of "office help." If this is true, then William Mailly is clearly unfit to sit on the national executive board and should be invited to resign.

Comrade R. Maschke, national committeeman from Oklahoma, has resigned, and his local, Local Kingfisher, has passed resolutions to withdraw from the national organization, in "consequence of the relentless hunt, inaugurated by a faction of the national committee and with the sanction of the same by the party at large, against the whole state organization," meaning, the referendum on Wisconsin. The local evidently feels disgust and discouragement for a movement in which such smallness runs riot. Comrade Maschke says: "I am far from singing a song of praise of V. L. Berger and of what he has done, but any comrade of the committee, who is still capable of reasoning, will have to admit that the persecution inaugurated a few months ago under the pretense of 'saving the party' was nothing more nor less than a spiteful assault upon Berger, and failing to get him out of the party, all wheels were put in motion to prejudice the members of the party, which resulted in putting a whole state organization without the fold of the sanctum. And to reach these ends even the constitution had to be dragged in the mire." Comrade Maschke correctly sizes up the plot of the Mailly-Titus-Trautman outfit, but we cannot commend his decision to desert the fight for clear methods in the national party. For the good name of the movement he should stay where his influence for good could be exercised and where it could be a force to help rescue the party from adventurers and wanton trouble makers.

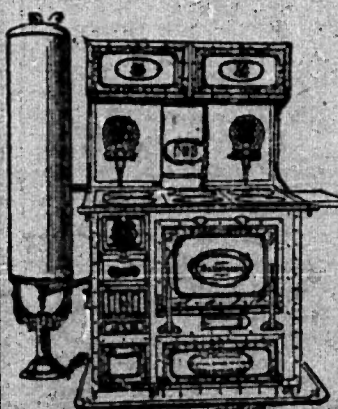
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Social-Democratic Notes.

Before making dates and engagements watch this column and get wise on the events of the coming season and then attend them. By so doing you will help along the cause of Socialism.

13th Ward Branch entertainment and ball, Sunday, Oct. 29th, at Humboldt Turner hall, Center and Richard streets.

United Socialist Singing Societies' entertainment and ball, North Side Turner hall, Sunday, Nov. 12th.

6th Ward Branch entertainment and ball, Sunday, Nov. 19th, at Vorwaerts' Turner hall, Third and Reservoir ave.

11th Ward Branch prize Schafskopf tourney Sunday, Nov. 26, at Schmidt's hall, 21st and Rogers street.

Big Social-Democratic fair at the Old and New Liedertafel's halls, Feb. 12th to 18th, inclusive.

South Side Women's Branch grand ball at the South Side kindergarten hall, Greenbush street, between Mineral and Washington streets, Saturday evening, October 28th.

Every fourth Friday of the month, Schafskopf Tourney at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington street, under the auspices of the Fifth Ward Branch, S. D. P.

East Side Women's Club, first grand ball, Schlitz Park Hall, Eighth and Walnut streets, Saturday, November 11.

Twenty-first Ward prize Schafskopf tourney, Sunday, Nov. 5, at 2 p. m., at Rader's hall, 1504 Green Bay ave.

Ninth Ward branch entertainment and ball, North Side Turner hall, Sunday, Dec. 10.

The North Side Social-Democratic Bowling Club will hereafter bowl every Tuesday evening at Zellmann's alley, cor. 28th and Lisbon ave. Some of the members are now rolling high scores, and something may happen when they meet the South Siders in the near future.

Don't forget the first grand ball arranged by the South Side Women's branch tonight, Oct. 28, at South Side Kindergarten Hall. All arrangements have been completed and a good time is assured to all who will attend. The committee cordially invites the comrades and their sympathizers to attend and help make this a grand success.

Remember, the headquarters, 344 6th St., is open every Sunday morning from 9 to 12 A. M.

The Polish comrades of the South Side are now organized in one section, known as the South Side Polish Social-Democratic party. They meet every second and fourth Thursday of the month at Baw-laski's hall, cor. of 2nd ave. and Mitchell st.

Comrade F. Krueger slapped in another \$2.25 on the city organization fund, and the 23rd Ward branch came to the bat with \$2.00. They also huffed on \$2.00 on the Polish organization fund. These 23rd warders, together with Comrade Krueger, are a pesky bunch of trouble creators for the capitalist system.

Remember the banner attractions tomorrow afternoon and evening at the Humboldt Hall. First Grand Entertainment and Ball, 13th Ward branch S. D. P. A fine program has been selected and everybody is cordially invited to attend. Find program elsewhere in this paper.

From the reports coming to headquarters at this time, it is now an assured fact that the North Side Turner Hall will be tested to its full capacity on Sunday, Nov. 13th, when the United Socialist Singing Societies have arranged for their monster concert. They certainly deserve a gathering of that kind; the German Singing Societies have aided the Socialist movement considerably and are worthy of all the praise which the comrades can show to them along this line on Sunday, Nov. 13. Remember, all the profits realized from this entertainment and ball will be added to the Social-Democratic campaign fund of Milwaukee county.

Lectures to be held under the auspices of the Social-Democratic County Central Committee next week.

Thursday evening, Nov. 2d, 8 P. M. 9th Ward branch—1216 Cherry st. Speaker, W. A. Aldridge. Subject: Socialists in our Legislature.

Friday evening, Nov. 3rd, 8 P. M. 22nd Ward branch—Nick Petersen's hall, 2714 North ave. Speaker, F. W. Rehfeld. Subject: The Evolution of Industries.

Saturday evening, Nov. 4th, 8 P. M. Jewish Section—Paschen's hall, 325 Chestnut st. Speaker, H. W. Bistorius. Subject: Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 5th, 2:30 P. M. Socialist Home, 382 Washington st. Speaker, F. W. Rehfeld. Subject: The Evolution of Industries.

Business meetings to be held in Milwaukee county next week by the Social-Democratic branch.

Thursday evening, Nov. 2nd. 5th Ward branch: Socialist Home, 382 Washington st.

4th Ward branch, Room 414 Germania Bldg.

14th Ward branch: Schacht's hall, cor. 12th and Lincoln ave.

Town of Milwaukee branch: Lehman's hall, cor. Teutonia and Kent Place.

Town of Greenfield branch: Starke's hall, 1116 Lapham st.

Friday evening, Nov. 3rd. 2nd Ward branch: Brewers' hall, cor. 4th and Chestnut sts., South East cor., 2d floor.

13th Ward branch: Raasch's hall, cor. 3rd and Wright sts.

20th Ward branch: Popper's hall, 1180 Hopkins Road.

The News Notes Man.



WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

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Fair Notes.

Already the ladies of the various Social-Democratic Women's Clubs are busy soliciting and collecting donations for the Fair.

The ladies held a mass meeting at the office and reports from each one of the clubs show that the work is progressing satisfactorily.

Following are the cash donations received:

J. Urlick\$0.25
R. Stoettner, Sr.2.00
Jul. Hager50
Simon Keegel1.00
M. R. Stoettner, Jr.1.00
H. Rehfeld25
	\$5.00

At this meeting of the ladies the matter of appointing some comrade to take charge each of the dining room, hoots and raffish was discussed, but action postponed until the next meeting.

Send Fuel Orders to Bistorius.

So that our readers and sympathizers will not forget, attention is again called to the fact that we are ready to take orders for all kinds of fuel.

By placing your orders here you assist the Labor Press and add to the agitation fund of the Social-Democratic party without one cent of extra expense to yourself.

All orders will be delivered by Union Teamsters. Certainly, as this is the only way that Union men can employ Union men to make deliveries of this kind that we know

of, every Union man will naturally act true to the pledge he has taken and place his orders here. Every union man ought to see that this is announced frequently at the meeting of his local.

Arrangements are now so perfected that the greatest promptness in deliveries is possible. This is an important point and a great advantage.

But remember, that besides sending all your own orders, it is necessary to act as an agent also. Tell your neighbors, your acquaintances, your friends and your shopmates. Urge all to remember us. Not only now, but at all future times. The more you repeat, the better. This sort of work can especially be well done in shops and factories.

It ought to be mentioned at every branch meeting also.

Send your orders by postal or call at the office, 344 Sixth st. The office is open Sunday mornings from 9 o'clock to noon. Or, if you wish, telephone your order. Our number is Main 2394.

Fraternally,
H. W. BISTORIUS.

NOTICE TO UNIONS AND OTHERS.
Committee from unions and other persons who have any matter they wish to bring before the General Fair Committee, S. D. P., can do so at the next meeting, which will be held at the office, 344 Sixth St., Sunday, Nov. 5th, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

See that that other fellow gets a chance to correctly understand Socialism, also.



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Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Supervisor Baldauf, who still insists he is not connected with the Abstract Trust, continues to do their dirty work in trying to prevent the county from getting an index system that will break down the trust's monopoly and enable others to also do abstracting.

We need hardly comment on the fact that it was Julius Roehr who sat in judgment in the Corcoran habeas corpus case, Julius Roehr whom everybody expected would himself be indicted by the grand jury, and who is reported to have himself been expecting such an indictment.

Thomas J. Perelos will deliver his lecture on "Hambles in and about the Rocky Mountains," for the benefit of the Twentieth District School No. 2, located on 24th and Auer Avenue, Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. The public are invited.

The Milwaukee Sentinel has just made the "discovery" that an insurance man named Albright is at work trying to start a citizens' party in Milwaukee to down Rose on the one hand and the Social-Democrats on the other. And yet the HERALD in its issue of Sept. 9, printed the facts about it on the first page. The Sentinel is enterprising.

Ald. Walter, one of the clean men in the city council, was in Chicago the other day and says he was introduced to a capitalist who was very cordial until he found out he was a Milwaukee alderman, but that he then became cool and got away as fast as he could. So Ald. Walter concludes that the people abroad have settled down to the belief that a member of the Milwaukee council is necessarily a crook.

We do not take this view. In the first place capitalists are not in the habit of running away from crooked aldermen. On the contrary they generally need them in their business.

The probability is that the Chicago capitalist had heard that there were Social-Democrats in the Milwaukee council and was afraid Ald. Walter was one of them.

All's not reform that goes under the reform label. Milwaukee county has a register of deeds, Maas by name, who is anything but an improvement on the old style unreformed capitalist official, if a recent disgraceful episode in his office in the courthouse is any sign.

Sometime ago an expert abstractor, W. C. Weeks, was employed by the county to do certain abstracting work based on the records in the register of deeds' office. Since that time he has been given another piece of work at getting up a tract index system, work which the chairman of the Republican committee, Lorenz, tried to get, through Maas, in order to have at his command a lot of copyist jobs that could be useful in strengthening party fences, in the good old un-reform way—although Lorenz is a half-breed reformer. An effort has been made by the local Abstract Trust in conjunction with the half-breed organization to get the contract away from Weeks, but it has thus far failed. Maas seems to have the immediate dirty work of this combination to do, and has in consequence been throwing every possible obstacle in Weeks' way he could.

Last week Weeks employed three young women copyists to assist his wife and himself in the work, and brought chairs into the vault of the register of deeds' office for the women to sit on. Maas ordered the janitor of the building to take them out. This was but one of a series of contemptible and ungentlemanly acts on Maas' part, but it was not the worst. Evidently acting on his promptings, his clerks began to make things unpleasant for the women copyists. They used filthy language in their hearing, told obscene stories and so on. This was not very surprising, for Maas' deputy, Orustine, formerly kept a Fourth Ward bed house and got his present position when Otto Seidel was register as a reward for rounding up the disreputable vote of the Fourth for the half-breeds in the Fall campaign a year ago.

Weeks stood this and other indignities and brutalities as long as he could and last week, when Maas again ordered out some chairs he was trying to get for his copyists, a wordy war ensued between them, and Maas, being a larger man than Weeks, took hold of the latter's coat in a threatening way and on refusing to let go, received a full arm swing from Weeks' right that sent him like an ox to the floor, Weeks falling on top of him and getting in a few more study blows meantime. The clerks came to the rescue in response of Maas' frightened cry for help and unitedly they succeeded in pushing Weeks out into the corridor and locking the door. In the afternoon the plucky abstractor, who made such a game fight for the sake of his copyists, was back again, with the fellow Maas nursing his sore face in his own office, out of harm's way.

The affair was the talk of the court house, and all over the city. Weeks was praised for his pluck.

Whether his wife and women copyists will be further insulted by the ribald talk of Maas' clerks, we do not know. But if it does continue it is to be hoped that summary steps are taken to put a quietus upon it. Even if a poltroonish fellow has been put into office by "reform" he is still amenable to the public and to the prevailing ideas of decency and chivalry toward womankind.

We have no means of knowing whether the mayor's claim that the Milwaukee Southern road is already at work trying to cash in on their prospective franchise or not. Of course, the mayor is plainly actuated by interest in the Milwaukee road.

But the fact remains that while the Southern's franchise can be loaded down with amendments providing that it cannot sell out to either of the existing roads that have Milwaukee locked up in a monopolistic embrace, there is no power under the heavens that can prevent holders of the Southern's stock from selling to whomsoever they please. If, for instance, they disposed of their stock to the Northwestern, which has long wanted an entrance into the valley, no one could prevent it.

Stock is private property, and the courts will prevent any restrictions being placed on a person's right to dispose of his private property as he darn pleases.

Milwaukee needs more railroads, that's clear. It should have them.

And if the people of Milwaukee really want to break the monopoly of the old roads by giving the Southern promoters a franchise, there is only one way by which they can make the transaction a safe one. That is by providing that the city shall come into possession of the terminal.

With the city owning the terminal, no road could monopolize it or block it up, and any road wanting to come into Milwaukee could have the chance. If the people of Milwaukee really want more roads this is the point to insist on.

Never mind if it is a Socialist proposal. You will be mighty glad there are Socialists to straighten out city matters, for you before many more years, for your "business" representatives have sold you out and misrepresented you so long that government in Milwaukee as today run under such "business" auspices is a disgrace and an affront to the intelligence of our boasted civilization.

Congressman Otjen has appointed W. de H. Richardson, a leading monkey-worker for the Milwaukee abstract trust, postmaster of Milwaukee, to succeed E. R. Stillman, a capitalistic labor skinner. Thus doth capitalistic control of politics vindicate itself.

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON THEATER.

"The Isle of Bong Bong," which comes to the Davidson on Sunday, October 29, for one night only, will prove a revelation to playgoers. No light opera in recent years has attained such instantaneous popularity and appreciation as was accorded this extravaganza during the recent phenomenal run of 207 consecutive performances in Chicago. The sumptuous stage settings and costumes form a picturesque back



LOUISE RUTTER IN "THE HEIR TO THE HOORAH" AT THE DAVIDSON.

ground for the all-star cast of principals headed by John W. Ranson of "Prince of Pilsen" fame, and including Alice Yorke, Anna Boyd, John W. Hendricks, Walter Ware, Charles Parcor, Leonard B. Hoyt and Clement Johnstone.

Having achieved such measure of success as finds expression in four months' run at a principal New York theater, "The Heir to the Hoorah" comes to the Davidson next Thursday for three nights.

Let the casual reader be misled by the rather weird title of the play it must be explained that the

"Hoorah" is the name of a gold mine and the "Heir" a male infant. The scenes of the four acts are all laid "in a mining town east of the Divide." The cast includes Jane Peyton, in private life Mrs. Arthur Weld, a former resident of Milwaukee and well known socially in this city.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

Edward E. Kidder who wrote "A Poor Relation" and "Peaceful Valley" for So Smith Russell is the author of "Sky Farm." Four months in Boston is amply sufficient endorsement, for a play of this character has to be ideal to enlist much sympathy from Boston. A New York engagement followed extending to one hundred nights. With a splendid record of this sort the big show will open at the Alhambra tomorrow, Sunday matinee, for the



SCENE FROM "SKY FARM," ALHAMBRA.

week, and it is very doubtful if it will fail to realize a very apt appreciation from Milwaukee people. While there is plenty of love making in many sets of lovers, the author has adroitly introduced a natural, harmonious blending of episodes typical of the village postoffice and the harvest festival in the old barn bounteously hung with its grinning pumpkins. There will be the usual matinees on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday during the week.

BIJOU THEATER.

The week's engagement of Hap Ward in his new musical play "The Graftor" at the Bijou, beginning tomorrow, will be the first visit of this popular comedian as a single star, he having always appeared here in company with his partner Harry



HAP WARD IN "THE GRAFTOR," BIJOU.

Vokes, as Ward & Vokes. In "The Graftor" Mr. Ward is said to have a vehicle admirably fitted to his uncanny style. It is decidedly musical in its flavor, as Ward has ever been most happy in an atmosphere of music, singing, and pretty girls. The company is made up of fifty people and contains as principals such well known players as Lucy Daly, William Friend, Winifred Spaulding, William Maxwell, Daisy Dudley, Donald Harold, Tony Williams and Richard Barry. "The Graftor" will be seen at the Bijou all next week with matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

STAR THEATER.

The Broadway Gaiety Girls will open at the Star Sunday matinee for the week. The opening skit is said to be very funny, presenting an outward bound steamer with a merry opera troupe abroad. The vaudeville has been looked after with the Melrose troupe of acrobats, the Green sisters, the Lippincotts, Kenny and Hollis, Gardner, West and Sunshine, and others. Matinees will be given daily; ladies' matinee and evening performances on Friday.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

Next week at the Crystal Theater (Second street near Grand) the management will present to the public one of the greatest acts known to the present vaudeville stage: The Seventeen Pekin Zonaves. A big bill of the usual high standard of excellence will also be given.

GRAND THEATER.

The Hamins, a song and dance team, whose original parodies on popular songs are sung the country over, are the leading feature of the Grand theater bill for next week. The Mardo Trio, Geo. and Libby Du Pre, Geo. E. Shea, and the usual motion pictures complete the bill. The Grand gives a fine show these days.

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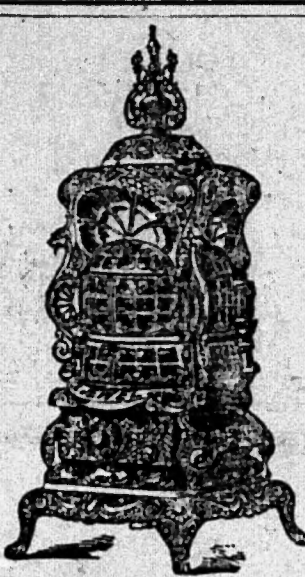
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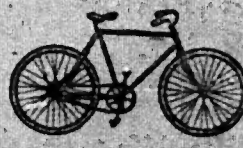
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The 13th Ward Entertainment.

The following programme will be rendered next Sunday afternoon at the Humboldt Hall, cor. of Richards and Center sts., under the auspices of the 13th Ward branch S. D. P. Admission 15 cts.

PART I.

1. Musical Selection, Mayr's Orchestra
2. Vocal Selection, Socialist Maennerchor.
3. Piano and Violin Duett, Deuxieme Mazurka—Misses Rollin and Evangeline Elser.
4. 20 Minutes of Mechanical Music—Selections from famous artists by a Monarch Victor Machine.
5. The Great Magician, Jolly Jenkins

PART II.

6. Musical Selection, Mayr's Orchestra
7. 20 Minutes of more Mechanical Music
8. Club Swinging, Mr. Otto Boesse
9. 10 Minutes with a Dreamer—Mr. E. T. Meins
10. The World's Greatest Gymnasts in their Original Revolving Ring Act—The Three Delahens.

Picnic Tickets.

We have several times called the attention of our readers to the fact that many picnic tickets still remain unsettled for. It is essential that this matter be wound up so as not to interfere with the work of the Mammoth Social-Democratic Fair to be held next February 12th to 18th at the Old and New Liedertafel Halls. Therefore, we again ask such of our readers as have failed to settle for these picnic tickets to attend to this matter at once without any further reminder. Of course it is true that we have several men out collecting, but most of their time is taken up with other matters. If you cannot mail the remittance and balance of tickets, have the money and tickets ready for the collectors.

W. E. Acker is authorized to collect and receipt for picnic tickets. This will enable South Side readers to settle for tickets without coming over to headquarters. Comrade Acker can be seen at the Socialist Home, 389 Washington st.

Previously reported	\$1,018.85
E. Fischer	.45
Alfred Schneider	.90
Gust. Schmidt	1.05
John Berniges	1.50
Ang. Wende	.60
F. Peters	.30
Paul May	.45
Friedr. Broetzmann	.25
Christ. Hoffmann	.30
Chas. Wahl	.60
Gus. Schliwa	.50
Fred. Schmidt	.60
C. Thielke	.60
Frank Woytehcowski	1.50
Barney Manke	.75

\$1,029.40

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